1. What is an operating system?  
a) collection of programs that manages hardware resources  
b) system service provider to the application programs  
c) interface between the hardware and application programs  
d) all of the mentioned

2. What is the main function of the command interpreter?  
a) to get and execute the next user-specified command  
b) to provide the interface between the API and application program  
c) to handle the files in the operating system  
d) none of the mentioned

3. In Operating Systems, which of the following is/are CPU scheduling algorithms?  
a) Round Robin  
b) Shortest Job First  
c) Priority  
d) All of the mentioned

4. To access the services of the operating system, the interface is provided by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) System calls  
b) API  
c) Library  
d) Assembly instructions

5. CPU scheduling is the basis of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) multiprocessor systems  
b) multiprogramming operating systems  
c) larger memory sized systems  
d) none of the mentioned

6. Which one of the following is not true?  
a) kernel is the program that constitutes the central core of the operating system  
b) kernel is the first part of the operating system to load into memory during booting  
c) kernel is made of various modules which can not be loaded in running operating system  
d) kernel remains in the memory during the entire computer session

7. Which one of the following errors will be handle by the operating system?  
a) power failure  
b) lack of paper in printer  
c) connection failure in the network  
d) all of the mentioned

8. Where is operating system placed in the memory?  
a) in the low memory  
b) in the high memory  
c) either low or high memory (depending on the location of interrupt vector)  
d) none of the mentioned

9. If a process fails, most operating system write the error information to a \_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) log file  
b) another running process  
c) new file  
d) none of the mentioned

10. Which one of the following is not a real time operating system?  
a) VxWorks  
b) QNX  
c) RTLinux  
d) Palm OS

11. What does the OS X has?  
a) monolithic kernel  
b) hybrid kernel  
c) microkernel  
d) monolithic kernel with modules

12. In operating system, each process has its own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) address space and global variables  
b) open files  
c) pending alarms, signals, and signal handlers  
d) all of the mentioned

13. In a timeshare operating system, when the time slot assigned to a process is completed, the process switches from the current state to?  
a) Blocked state  
b) Ready state  
c) Suspended state  
d) Terminated state

14. Cascading termination refers to the termination of all child processes if the parent process terminates \_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Normally  
b) Abnormally  
c) Normally or abnormally  
d) None of the mentioned

15. When a process is in a “Blocked” state waiting for some I/O service. When the service is completed, it goes to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Running state  
b) Ready state  
c) Suspended state  
d) Terminated state

16. Transient operating system code is a code that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) is not easily accessible  
b) comes and goes as needed  
c) stays in the memory always  
d) never enters the memory space

17. The portion of the process scheduler in an operating system that dispatches processes is concerned with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) assigning ready processes to CPU  
b) assigning ready processes to waiting queue  
c) assigning running processes to blocked queue  
d) all of the mentioned

18. The FCFS algorithm is particularly troublesome for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) time sharing systems  
b) multiprogramming systems  
c) multiprocessor systems  
d) operating systems

19. For an effective operating system, when to check for deadlock?  
a) every time a resource request is made  
b) at fixed time intervals  
c) every time a resource request is made at fixed time intervals  
d) none of the mentioned

20. A deadlock avoidance algorithm dynamically examines the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to ensure that a circular wait condition can never exist.  
a) resource allocation state  
b) system storage state  
c) operating system  
d) resources

21. Swapping \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be done when a process has pending I/O, or has to execute I/O operations only into operating system buffers.  
a) must  
b) can  
c) must never  
d) maybe

22. The main memory accommodates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) operating system  
b) cpu  
c) user processes  
d) all of the mentioned

23. The operating system is responsible for?  
a) disk initialization  
b) booting from disk  
c) bad-block recovery  
d) all of the mentioned

24. The operating system and the other processes are protected from being modified by an already running process because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) they are in different memory spaces  
b) they are in different logical addresses  
c) they have a protection algorithm  
d) every address generated by the CPU is being checked against the relocation and limit registers

25. Using transient code, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the size of the operating system during program execution.  
a) increases  
b) decreases  
c) changes  
d) maintains

26. The operating system maintains a \_\_\_\_\_\_ table that keeps track of how many frames have been allocated, how many are there, and how many are available.  
a) page  
b) mapping  
c) frame  
d) memory

27. To obtain better memory utilization, dynamic loading is used. With dynamic loading, a routine is not loaded until it is called. For implementing dynamic loading \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) special support from hardware is required  
b) special support from operating system is essential  
c) special support from both hardware and operating system is essential  
d) user programs can implement dynamic loading without any special support from hardware or operating system

28. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ presents a uniform device-access interface to the I/O subsystem, much as system calls provide a standard interface between the application and the operating system.  
a) Devices  
b) Buses  
c) Device drivers  
d) I/O systems

29. In real time operating system \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) all processes have the same priority  
b) a task must be serviced by its deadline period  
c) process scheduling can be done only once  
d) kernel is not required

30. Hard real time operating system has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jitter than a soft real time operating system.  
a) less  
b) more  
c) equal  
d) none of the mentioned  
View Answer

31. For real time operating systems, interrupt latency should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) minimal  
b) maximum  
c) zero  
d) dependent on the scheduling  
View Answer

32. Which one of the following is a real time operating system?  
a) RTLinux  
b) VxWorks  
c) Windows CE  
d) All of the mentioned  
View Answer

33. The priority of a process will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if the scheduler assigns it a static priority.  
a) change  
b) remain unchanged  
c) depends on the operating system  
d) none of the mentioned  
View Answer

34. What are the characteristics of Host based IDS?  
a) The host operating system logs in the audit information  
b) Logs includes logins, file opens, and program executions  
c) Logs are analysed to detect tails of intrusion  
d) All of the mentioned  
View Answer

35. What are the characteristics of stack based IDS?  
a) They are integrated closely with the TCP/IP stack and watch packets  
b) The host operating system logs in the audit information  
c) It is programmed to interpret a certain series of packets  
d) It models the normal usage of the network as a noise characterization  
View Answer

36. If the sum of the working – set sizes increases, exceeding the total number of available frames \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) then the process crashes  
b) the memory overflows  
c) the system crashes  
d) the operating system selects a process to suspend  
View Answer

37. The information about all files is kept in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) swap space  
b) operating system  
c) separate directory structure  
d) none of the mentioned  
View Answer

38. The operating system keeps a small table containing information about all open files called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) system table  
b) open-file table  
c) file table  
d) directory table  
View Answer

39. What will happen in the single level directory?  
a) All files are contained in different directories all at the same level  
b) All files are contained in the same directory  
c) Depends on the operating system  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

40. The operating system \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the links when traversing directory trees, to preserve the acyclic structure of the system.  
a) considers  
b) ignores  
c) deletes  
d) none of the mentioned  
View Answer

41. To recover from failures in the network operations \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information may be maintained.  
a) ip address  
b) state  
c) stateless  
d) operating system  
View Answer

42. On systems where there are multiple operating system, the decision to load a particular one is done by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) boot loader  
b) bootstrap  
c) process control block  
d) file control block  
View Answer

43. Whenever a process needs I/O to or from a disk it issues a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) system call to the CPU  
b) system call to the operating system  
c) a special procedure  
d) all of the mentioned  
View Answer

44. The two steps the operating system takes to use a disk to hold its files are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) partitioning & logical formatting  
b) swap space creation & caching  
c) caching & logical formatting  
d) logical formatting & swap space creation  
View Answer

45. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ program initializes all aspects of the system, from CPU registers to device controllers and the contents of main memory, and then starts the operating system.  
a) main  
b) bootloader  
c) bootstrap  
d) rom  
View Answer

46. In SCSI disks used in high end PCs, the controller maintains a list of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the disk. The disk is initialized during \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ formatting which sets aside spare sectors not visible to the operating system.  
a) destroyed blocks, high level formatting  
b) bad blocks, partitioning  
c) bad blocks, low level formatting  
d) destroyed blocks, partitioning  
View Answer

47. Which principle states that programs, users, and even the systems be given just enough privileges to perform their task?  
a) principle of operating system  
b) principle of least privilege  
c) principle of process scheduling  
d) none of the mentioned  
View Answer

48. Network operating system runs on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) server  
b) every system in the network  
c) both server and every system in the network  
d) none of the mentioned  
View Answer

49. What are the types of distributed operating systems?  
a) Network Operating system  
b) Zone based Operating system  
c) Level based Operating system  
d) All of the mentioned  
View Answer

50. In Unix, which system call creates the new process?  
a) fork  
b) create  
c) new  
d) none of the mentioned